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The IDLER. No. 77.

SIR,

I Was much pleaſed with your ridicule of thoſe ſhallow Critics, whoſe judgment though often right as far as it goes, yet reaches only to inferior beauties, and who, unable to comprehend the whole, judge only by parts, and from thence determine the merit of extenſive works. But there is another kind of Critic ſtill worſe, who judges by narrow rules, and thoſe too often falſe, and which, though they ſhould be true, and founded on nature, will lead him but a very little way towards the juſt eſtimation of the ſublime beauties in works of Genius; for whatever part of an art can be executed or criticiſed by rules, that part is no longer the work of genius, which implies excellence out of the reach of rules. For my own part, I profeſs myſelf an Idler, and love to give my judgment, ſuch as it is, from my immediate perceptions without much fatigue of thinking; and I am of opinion, that if a man has not thoſe perceptions right, it will be vain for him to endeavour to ſupply their place by rules, which may enable him to talk more learnedly, but not to diſtinguiſh more acutely. Another reaſon which has leſſened my affection to the ſtudy of Criticiſm is, that criticks, ſo far as I have obſerved, debar themſelves from receiving any pleaſure from the polite arts, at the ſame time that they profeſs to love and admire them: for theſe rules being always uppermoſt, give them ſuch a propenſity to criticize, that inſtead of giving up the reins of their imagination into their Author's hands, their frigid minds are employed in examining whether the performance be according to the rules of art.

To thoſe who are reſolved to be Critics in ſpight of nature, and at the ſame time have no great diſpoſition to much reading and ſtudy, I would recommend to them to aſſume the character of Connoiſſeur, which may be purchaſed at a much cheaper rate than that of a Critic in poetry. The remembrance of a few names of Painters, with their general characters, with a few rules of the Academy, which they may pick up amongſt the Painters, will go a great way towards making a very notable Connoiſſeur.

With a Gentleman of this caſt, I viſited laſt week the Cartoons at Hampton-Court; he was juſt returned from Italy, a Connoiſſeur of courſe, and of courſe his mouth full of nothing but the grace of *Raffaelle*, the purity of *Domenichino*, the learning of *Pouſſin*, the air of *Guido*, the greatneſs of taſte of the *Charatches*, and the ſublimity and grand Cortorno, of *Michael Angelo*; with all that cant of criticiſm, which he emitted with that volubility which generally thoſe orators have who annex no ideas to their words.

As we were paſſing through the rooms, in our way to the gallery, I made him obſerve a whole length of Charles the Firſt, by *Van-Dyke*, as a perfect repreſentation of the character, as well as the figure of the man: He agreed it was very fine, but it wanted ſpirit and contraſt, and had not the flowing line, without which a figure could not poſſibly be graceful. When we entered the gallery, I thought I could perceive him recollecting his rules by which he was to criticize *Raffaelle*. I ſhall paſs over his obſervation on the boats being too little, and other criticiſms of that kind, till we arrived to St. Paul preaching. This, ſays he, is eſteemed the moſt excellent of all the cartoons; what nobleneſs, what dignity there is in that figure of St. Paul, and yet what an addition to that nobleneſs could *Raffaelle* have given, had the art of contraſt been known in his time; but, above all, the flowing line which conſtitutes grace and beauty. You would not then have ſeen an upright figure ſtanding equally on both legs, and both hands ſtretched forward in the ſame direction, and his drapery, to all appearance, without the leaſt art of diſpoſition. The following picture is the charge to Peter. Here, ſays he, is twelve upright figures; what a pity it is that *Raffaelle* was not acquainted with the pyramidal principle; he would then have contrived the figures in the middle to have been on higher ground, or the figures at the extremities ſtooping or lying, which would not only have formed the group into the ſhape of a pyramid, but likewiſe contraſted the ſtanding figures. Indeed, added he, I have often lamented that ſo great a genius as *Raffaelle* had not lived in this enlightened age, ſince the art has been reduced to principles, and had had his education in one of the modern academies; what glorious works might we then have expected from his divine pencil!

I ſhall trouble you no longer with my friends obſervation, which, I ſuppoſe, you are now able to continue by yourſelf. It is curious to obſerve, that at the ſame time that great admiration is pretended for a name of fixt reputation, objections are raiſed againſt thoſe very qualities by which that great name was acquired.

Thoſe Critics are continually lamenting that *Raffaelle* had not the colouring and harmony of *Rubens*, or the light and ſhadow of *Rembrant*, without conſidering how much the gay harmony of the former, and affectation of the latter, would take from the dignity of *Raffaelle*; and yet *Rubens* had great harmony, and *Rembrant* underſtood light and ſhadow; but what may be an excellence in a lower claſs of painting, becomes a blemiſh in a higher; as, in poetry, the quick, ſprightly turn, which is the life and beauty of epigrammatic compoſitions, would but ill ſuit with the majeſty of heroic poetry.

To conclude, I would not be thought to infer from any thing that has been ſaid, that rules are abſolutely unneceſſary; but to cenſure ſcrupuloſity, a ſervile attention to minute exactneſs, which is ſometimes inconſiſtent with higher excellency, and is loſt in the blaze of expanded genius.

I do not know whether you will think painting a general ſubject. By inſerting this letter, perhaps you will incur the cenſure a man would deſerve, whoſe buſineſs being to entertain a whole room, ſhould turn his back to the company, and talk to a particular perſon.

I am yours, &c.

Amicus ad Amicum.

— The awful grace, the godlike mien,
The man, the hero, all in him have ſhone.

AS late on Windſor's flowſy plains I ſtray'd,
Nigh where the Thames rolls pleaſidly along,
Awhile before the ſun his viſt made,
On chirping larks their morning odes had ſung,

Penſive and ſad I mourn'd GREAT-WILLIAM'S fame,
His noble ardour, and his glowing fire,
Whom at Culloden, memorable name,
At Fontenoi, and likewiſe with his Sire*,

Now left to Albion, once to Albion dear,
Let record witneſs it in future times —
If Val or Hafenbeck, ſhould pierce mine ear,
Ah! blame not WILLIAM for another's crimes.

Ungrateful people, hear'n avert your woe,
Your growing vices, and your *ill command*;
Before within his ſhade, can WILLIAM now,
Secure from thunder, view the threaten'd [illegible]

* At Dettingen.

O thou who freedſt us from inteſtine broils,
Canſt thou refuſe thy noble aid to lend,
Now Gallia threatens Albion's fertile ſoils?
Ah! deign again to be a Nation's friend.

Rouze, great Commander, rouze, plead England's cauſe,
Again her Chief, again in arms appear;
Thy name ſpreads terror round, again it awes,
And Europe wonders, and her Gen'rals fear.

As when ſome eagle, from her lowly neſt,
Reſumes his long-reſign'd etherial reign,
Now ſoars along, while ev'ry bird and beaſt,
Aſtoniſh'd, cry, "Lo where he flies again!"

To Monſieur THUROT.

I.

O Monſieur THUROT
I'd not be in your Coat
If you ſhould attempt *une ſortie*,
While BOYS's rough Band
Make a terrible ſtand
In Battle array *vis-a-vis*.

II.

In Dunkirk, cloſe-harbour'd,
You may fire ſtarboard and larboard,
And play pretty pranks with your *Poudre*;
But what is your noiſe
To the guns of great BOYS,
A mere *Pet en l'air a la Foudre*.

III.

Diſplay your white Rag!
To the red Britiſh Flag
Compar'd, 'tis a *pauvre affair*;
See the brave Engliſh Line,
With its bloody Enſign,
Denounces *une fort mauvais Guerre*.

IV.

So if you come out
'Twill make a fat Bout;
And make *regaind droit a la Cour*,
Where all are in tears,
In frights and in fears,
Both the *Grand Roy et Mate Pompadour*.

V.

For *de Cour*, you have heard,
From his cage like a bird,
No ſooner peep'd out, but, *parbleu*,
Having loſt half his ſhips,
Went off biting his lips,
Tenez votre conte la deſſu.

VI.

But *Confians*, at Breſt,
Keeps ſnug in his neſt,
Leſt he ſhould commit *une ſottice*,
For the Chevalier HAWKE
Would be on his back,
Which would make the caſe *de pis en pis*.

VII.

So, Monſieur, keep cloſe,
As you love your Repoſe,
Be ſure do not ſtir: *Entre nous*;
Take my word for it here,
That, as ſure as you're there,
If you do, 'twill be *mal à propos*.

Monday, SEPTEMBER 24.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Torgau, September 10.

ON the 3d inſtant, our corps under General Wunſch, paſſed the Elbe at this place, on our march to Coſſord, and on the 4th we reached Groſſen-Hahn, where we made 60 huſſars priſoners. That very evening we puſhed forward towards Dreſden, and, at the diſtance of a mile from thence, met with a conſiderable body of Huſſars, Croats, and Hungarian infantry, that were poſted near Drachenberg, and immediately attacked them. The enemy was drove from one height and one thicket to another, till we came within ſight of Dreſden. The cannonade and the fire of the ſmall arms continued the whole day, without its being poſſible for us to diſcover if that city was ſtill in the poſſeſſion of our troops or not. We were, however, of opinion that it had capitulated; and, for that reaſon, we retreated that night to Groſſen-Hahn, and the next day, the 7th, to Coſdorff. Whilſt we were in our way, advice was received, that the army of the Empire was again before this place, and had ſummoned the Commandant. Three of our battalions, thereſore, and the whole cavalry, marched with all expedition to its relief. The night paſſed quietly; but, on the 8th, after reconnoitring the enemy, the attack was reſolved on. The infantry, which had been left behind, arrived by degrees, and filed off, as they came up, by the town into the gardens in the neighbourhood, where they had an hour's reſt. The enemy cannonaded us for three hours without any effect, ſo that we did not anſwer it till our heavy artillery, and ſome battalions and ſquadrons, were poſted on both our flanks. At one o'clock in the afternoon we entered the plain: our lines were formed; and we begun the attack with ſuch ſucceſs upon the enemy's left, which was poſted in the vineyards, that we broke it entirely, after they had rallied four times. The enemy's whole camp, with their tents, camp-equipage, and ſeven pieces of cannon, fell into our hands. The purſuit laſted above an hour; the enemy retreating towards Eulenbourg. The number of priſoners we made upon this occaſion exceeds 400, including 11 officers. Our loſs in killed does not go beyond 20, among whom is Major Kirchberg of the regiment of Hoffman. All our men, both infantry and cavalry, did their duty.

We have juſt now received intelligence that Lieutenant-Gen. Finck has been detached with a body of 8 or 10,000 men to join us, in conſequence of advices received that General Haddick was upon his march to reinforce the Prince of Deux-Ponts.

Liſt of the Generals of the corps under the command of M. de St. Andrè.

General of foot, Baron de St. Andrè.

Lieutenant-Generals, Count de Trautmanſdorff, Baron de Kolb, M. de Roth, M. de Roſenfeldt.

Major-Generals, M. de Wolfskeht, M. de Roth, M. de Varell, Comte de Courey, M. de Augée.

Commiſſary of War, de Durr. Capt de Seger. Capt. de Chevreux, Quarter Maſter Spoerl. Lieut. de Bauffe. The Prevot.

The original of the undermentioned liſt was found in the village of Sippis beyond Torgau, where the enemy were quartered.

Croats, Regiments of Warraſdins, Angolins, Banaliſky Carlſtadt, and Szloymer, 3400 men.

Huſſars of Szifini and Ratziens, 600.

Horſe, the regiments of Anſpach, Bareuth, Trautmanſdorff, Hohenzollern, and Palatine dragoons, 2600.

Foot, one battalion of Hohenlohe, one of Heſſe Darmſtadt, two of Palatine guards, one of fuſiliers of Wurtemberg, four of Mayence, two of Bade-Bade, and two of Saxe-Gotha and Weimar.

19 battalions of foot make	6000 men.
9 companies of grenadiers	800
Horſe and Huſſars,	2600
Croats,	3400
Total	12,800

Tranſlation of a letter from an officer of rank in the army of the Empire, dated from the camp at Crimma, Sept. 10, 1759.

We marched, on the 7th inſtant, with a body of about 12,000 men, to Torgau, under the command of General St. Andrè: The Commandant of the place, who was immediately ſummoned, refuſed to ſurrender. The garriſon conſiſted of near 500 men. In the night between the 7th and 8th, a corps of 8000 Pruſſians, conſiſting of infantry and cavalry, advanced, without our notice, on the other ſide of the Elbe, with a train of 60 pieces of cannon, and entered the town of Torgau during the night. The next day we found them drawn up in order of battle, over againſt us. They began to cannonade us very briſkly; we advanced however towards them, in order to come to an action. Upon which they turned their whole force on our left wing, where the regiments of horſe of Bareith and Anſpach were poſted, which, without waiting for the enemy, immediately fled; and by that means gave the Pruſſian cavalry an opportunity of taking us in flank and rear; and we were forced to retire into a wood, from whence we went in the night to Eulenbourg. The regiment of Treves was on the left wing, and formed the rear-guard, until the whole entered the wood. This unfortunate action laſted from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, and our army has ſuffered greatly by it.

Our whole corps have loſt all their camp equipage, tents, kettles, knapſacks, &c. and, in ſhort, all that belonged to the private men is fallen into the hands of the enemy. The regiment of Treves has likewiſe loſt one cannon, that of Mayence four, and ſeveral ammunition-waggons. A particular and exact liſt of our loſs cannot yet be given, becauſe the forced marches, which we are ſtill continually making, increaſe the loſs of our ſtragglers and marauders. I believe the regiment of Treves has left 200, in killed and wounded, on the ſpot. Capt. Calcum and Lieut. Brahm are priſoners. The troops of Treves behaved very well, and Gen. St. Andrè declared publickly, that it was owing to the rear guard, compoſed of them, that ſo good a retreat was made. All the regiments, without exception, are unfit for ſervice, through the loſs of their camp equipages. The poor ſoldiers are, at preſent, obliged to live like beaſts; for they have nothing left but the cloaths they have upon their backs; without any veſſels for water, or for dreſſing their proviſions. If ſome method be not found to ſupply theſe wants as ſoon as poſſible, and to provide them with a place of ſhelter, till they ſhall be refitted, they will be forced, either to deſert, or to periſh with miſery.

We ſhall march, according to all appearance, towards Dreſden, in order to rejoin the army.

The following is a liſt of the troops which were in the action, viz. *Horſe*: Trautmanſdorff cuiraſſiers, Anſpach dragoons, Bareith cuiraſſiers, Hohenzollern dragoons, and Palatine dragoons. *Foot*: Mayence four battalions, Treves two, Palatine one, Saxon contingent two, Wurtemberg one, Bade Bade two, Hohenlohe one, and Darmſtadt one: Two regiments of huſſars, and 2000 Croats.

Pr. Ferdinand's camp at Nied Weimar, Sept. 11. Yeſterday his Majeſty's army marched from Wetter to this place: And this morning the caſtle of Marbourg ſurrendered by capitulation. The garriſon, which conſiſted of about eight hundred men, was made priſoners of war.

Capitulation of the Garriſon of Marbourg, *commanded by M.* Dupleſſis, *Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of* Piemont.

Art. I. All the troops ſhall be priſoners of war, and march out at the gate *du Secours*, and lay down their arms, excepting the officers, who ſhall be allowed their arms of all kinds. *Granted.*

Art. II. All the effects, ammunition, and provision of all ſorts, belonging to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as well as the artillery and ammunition of the garriſon found in the caſtle, ſhall be faithfully delivered to a Commiſſary, appointed for that purpoſe. *Granted.*

Art. III. All the officers and ſoldiers ſhall be ſent back on their parole by the neareſt way to their regiments, to wait there for their exchange; and quarters ſhall be provided them on their march. *Granted; and his Highneſs Prince Charles of Brunſwick Bevern, as alſo his Excellency the Count of Schaumbourg Lippe-Buckebourg, ſhall uſe their beſt offices with Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, for his conſent to this exchange.*

Art. IV. All the officers, without exception, as well as the ſoldiers, ſhall keep their equipages, baggage, and horſes, without the leaſt thing being kept back, or their being expoſed to the danger of loſing any part thereof. *Granted.*

Art. V. The ſick and wounded ſhall have the ſame terms as the garriſon; all poſſible aſſiſtance ſhall be given them, and, after their cure, paſſports ſhall be granted them, to rejoin their regiments by the ſhorteſt route. *Granted.*

Art. VI. The Surgeons, Chaplains, Storekeepers, ſervants, agents; in a word, all who are not military, ſhall follow the garriſon, with all ſecurity, as well with regard to their perſons, as to what belongs to them. *Granted.*

Art. VII. Waggons and horſes ſhall be granted every day's march, as well for mounting the officers, as for conveying the baggage. *Four waggons ſhall be furniſhed, and as many horſes as ſhall be neceſſary.*

Art. VIII. The garriſon of the caſtle ſhall deliver up the gate *du Secours*, at eight o'clock this morning, to the troops of the King of Great Britain's army. *Granted.*

Art. IX. All the French troops, except the wounded who are not able to be moved, ſhall march to-morrow, the 12th, before noon. *Agreed.*

Art. X. The equipages belonging to M. Borger, Major of the caſtle, depoſited at Madame de Vultes, ſhall be reſtored him. *Agreed.*

Art. XI. Hoſtages ſhall be given on each ſide, immediately after the ſignature. *Agreed.*

Art. XII. All the officers of the garriſon who are indebted to the inhabitants, ſhall diſcharge their debts before their departure. *Agreed.*

Done at Werhauſen the 11th of Sept. 1759.

There were taken in the caſtle 818 non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, and 39 officers. In all 857, beſides a great quantity of proviſions and ammunition.

Lieut. General Imhoff is retired from before Munſter, and is encamped behind the Weſer near Tellight: And M. d'Armentieres is returned to Weſel to wait for his reinforcements, which come up one after another.

The enemy's principal army was, this morning, encamped about five Engliſh miles wide of Gieſſen; and the head-quarters of M. de Contades, as is reported, are at Anrot; and the corps of M. Broglio, in the neighbourhood of Dudenhofen, between Gieſſen and Wetzlar.

Hague, Sept. 18. The accounts, received here from Berlin and Magdeburg, repreſent the King of Pruſſia as ſtill remaining in his former poſition at Waldau, and the Ruſſian army is ſtill poſted between Croſſen and Guben. Prince Henry is ſaid to be at Sorau in Luſatia; and Marſhal Daun at Proska. Theſe armies, hitherto, have only obſerved each other, but nothing of conſequence has paſſed between them.

Madrid, Aug. 21. Immediately upon the death of his Catholick Majeſty, the Queen Dowager gave orders for preparing the funeral, the direction of which was committed to the Duke of Alva, High Steward. Her Majeſty likewiſe directed the Duke of Bejar, as Firſt Lord of the Bed-chamber, to regulate every thing in the Chamber until he delivered up the Royal body to the High Steward's care.

On the 10th inſt. as ſoon as his Catholick Majeſty expired, the Duke of Bejar ordered the Lords of the Bed-chamber, two and two alternately, aſſiſted by two Pages, to guard the body; two Prieſts and two Phyſicians always watching it. Three altars were placed in the chamber, where Maſs was conſtantly ſaid both on that and the next morning.—The body being then dreſſed by the Lords and Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, was placed in a leaden coffin, incloſed in another of wood, which was covered with tiſſue and gold lace, and locked with three keys. On the 11th, at noon, it was conveyed by the Nobility and Officers of the Houſhold from the Royal Bed-chamber to the Great Hall, where it lay in ſtate upon a rich bed under a magnificent canopy. It was there delivered, in form, by the Duke of Bejar to the Duke of Alva, who immediately committed it to the care of the guard called Monteros de Eſpinoſa; two of them ſtanding at the head with the Crown and Scepter; and two at the feet. The Vigil was ſung in the Hall; and the Biſhop of Valencia celebrated Maſs; at which a number of grandees, and all the Officers of the Court, attended.

At half an hour paſt ſix in the evening, the Conde del Montijo, the Duke of Alva, the Prince of Mazerano, the Duke of Bournonville, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, and the Conde de Aranda, all Knights of the Golden Fleece, formed a chapter of that order in the High Steward's Chamber, from whence they proceeded to diveſt the royal body of the Collar; which ceremony was performed by the Conde del Montijo, as the eldeſt Knight. On Sunday the 12th, the body, being carried down to the foot of the palace ſtairs by the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, was there delivered to the Officers of the Houſehold, who placed it in the hearſe, which was prepared to convey it to the Convent of the Viſitation of this city. At certain intervals the Biſhop of Placencia, who attended with the Prieſts of the Royal Chapel, repeated the reſponſes.

The proceſſion ſet out from Villaviciosa at half an hour paſt four in the morning, and arrived at Madrid before ten, in the following order.

The drums and trumpets of the Body-guards in mourning.

Two troops of the guards.

The company of the Royal Halbardiers on foot.

The Alguazils of the houſehold and palace on horſeback.

Forty-eight Prieſts of the different orders of St. Dominick, St. Francis, St. Auſtin, and the Shod Carmelites, twelve of each order on horſeback, with lighted torches.

Two Alcades of the palace, with eight Alguazils on horſeback.

Twelve Gentlemen of the houſehold on horſeback.

Twelve Gentlemen belonging to the King's table on horſeback.

The drums and trumpets of the horſe-guards in mourning on horſeback.

The royal ſtandard, carried by his Majeſty's eldeſt Page on horſeback.

The croſs, attended by two Pages on horſe-back.

All the officers belonging to the Royal Chapel on horſeback.

Twenty-four footmen on foot with lighted torches.

The Marquis de Villagarcia, the Marquis de la Roſa, Don Franciſco Eſcoti, and the Marquis de Gracia-Real, Stewards of the houſehold in waiting, on horſeback.

The Conde de Caſtroponce, the Prince Pio, the Marquis de los Balbaſes, and the Duke de Santiſteban, Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, with many other grandees, who attended voluntarily, all on horſeback.

Four Cadets of the light body guard.

A Superviſor of the coaches.

The hearſe.

On each ſide of it, eight Pages on horſe-back.

Two of the guard called Monteros de Eſpinoſa on each ſide alſo.

Don Luis de Rozas, Commanding Officer of the guards, on the right ſide of the hearſe, and Don Joſeph Norona at the left.

Five Equerries rode on the outſide of the Pages.

Behind the hearſe, the Duke of Alva, the Prince Mazerano, and the Biſhop of Placencia.

A chief Groom, attending the Duke of Alva, and two Pages of the guards attending the Prince Mazerano.

Four Officers of the body guards, and a company of fifty men headed by a Brigadier.

A ſtate hearſe empty.

Two empty coaches for the Duke of Alva and the Biſhop of Valencia.

The third troop of horſe guards.

Five coaches with twenty Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber.

Another empty for the four who rode on horſeback.

Two berlins for the Stewards in waiting.

Two others for the Equerries.

Two others for the Pages.

At each ſide of the proceſſion, tho' ſeparated from it, rode thirty Grooms, two Adjutants, and a Marſhal with his officers, and the Maſter of the coaches, in caſe of accidents.

The proceſſion entered Madrid through the Gate de los Recoletos, where it was received by the body of invalids, with their Colonel at their head. It then proceeded to the Convent of the Viſitation, the ſtreets thro' which it paſſed being lined with the Spaniſh and Walloon guards, as far as the Portico, within which a part of the guards were ready to receive the body, and a company of Halberdiers at the church gate.

The Equerries took it down from the hearſe. The Gentlemen of the houſehold carried it to the church door, from whence the grandees and Stewards of the houſehold conveyed it to the tomb. When all the great officers, grandees, and other perſons preſent had taken their places, pontifical maſs was ſaid by the Biſhop of Santander, at which the Muſicians of the Royal chapel aſſiſted. Divine ſervice being over, the body was delivered to the Prioreſs of the Viſitation, who received it in form from the Duke of Alva, after opening the coffin to examine it in preſence of the whole company.

When the royal body entered the church, the company of guards, the Spaniſh and Walloon infantry, and the invalids, made a general diſcharge; another at the elevation of the Hoſt; and a third about noon, when the body entered the choir, in order to be delivered to the Nuns. [*Thus far London Gazette.*]

Peterſburg, Aug. 21. Commerce is opened again between our Merchants and thoſe of Stettin, upon certain conditions: nothing remains to be done but to explain the term *contraband*, and then all things will be re-eſtabliſhed almoſt on the former footing. Our fleet, conſiſting of 16 large ſhips, and a few frigates, ſailed from Cronſtadt a few days ſince; but as the ſeaſon is far advanced, it is thought they will not proceed farther than Revel.

Berlin, Sept. 11. So long as Gen. de Kleiſt continued with a body of 6000 men oppoſite the Swediſh army on this ſide of the Peene, that army did not dare to undertake any thing; but as ſoon as that General marched towards Berlin, becauſe the Ruſſians on one ſide, and on the other the Auſtrians and the Army of the Empire, as they call themſelves, were approaching to the Marche of Brandebourg, the Swedes, according to cuſtom, reſumed their operations, by taking poſſeſſion of ſome open defenceleſs places. Nevertheleſs the garriſon of Stettin has begun to harraſs them, by ſending out detachments, as it has done for two years laſt paſt, with great ſucceſs. Major de Stulpnagel and Capt. de

Kneſewitz, at the head of a detachment, ſurprized the Swedes at Paſewalck in the night of the 1ſt inſt. who, according to the reports of the priſoners, conſiſted of 400 men. Of theſe they have already ſent priſoners to Stettin, one Major, two Captains, two Lieutenants, one Cornet, and 188 men; and the reſt, among whom were a Major and ſome officers, were part killed, and part driven into the water, or into the marſhes. Our people have alſo taken 200 horſes from the enemy, without any other loſs on our ſide than 2 killed and 3 wounded.

On the 2d inſtant Major de Hund detached Capt. Leegardi with 50 huſſars, to drive away the Auſtrians, who were making incurſions in the woods of Spreewalde, which the Captain executed ſo well, that the whole detachment of the enemy, conſiſting of 145 men, were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war.

They write from Stettin, that Gen. Itemplitz died there a few days ago of the wounds he received at the battle of Cunnerſdorff; but that Gen. Seydlitz is ſo well recovered, that he will ſhortly rejoin his Majeſty's army.

Rouen, Sept. 12. The Engliſh returned the 5th inſtant to the road of Havre, ever ſince which time they have been preparing to make a bombardment. The wind is in their favour, but our bomb-ketches keep them at a diſtance. We dare to promiſe ourſelves that our flat-bottomed boats will have pretty near the ſame effect at ſea, and that the two guns planted at their head and ſtern will be able to pierce thro' their largeſt ſhips. The Engliſh, probably, do not know that the greateſt part of our boats are finiſhed, and gone up the river. There are but 29 upon the ſtocks, and 47 lying in the harbour and baſon; which laſt only wait for a dark night to be got into ſhelter; and 30 more are upon the ſtocks about two leagues from Rouen. The misfortune which befel M. de la Clue, it is ſaid, will delay the expedition till the month of December. This department will furniſh 205 boats, which will mount 410 guns, 36 and 24 pounders, and carry upwards of 6000 men. Prince Soubiſe is expected here and at Havre.

We have received ſome intereſting particulars of the unfortunate ſea fight of the 17th of laſt month. Dead or alive, M. de la Clue is blamed for not engaging the Engliſh with his whole ſquadron. Their force was equal in point of the number of ſhips, but in all other reſpects the French fleet was ſuperior. Admiral Boſcawen ſaid ſeven; and afterwards only five French ſhips made head againſt his 14 ſhips. If the Centaur had not been diſmaſted in the beginning of the engagement, the Engliſh would probably have left off the fight. They ought to make known it that M. de Sabran-Gramont, the Captain of that ſhip, fought her for ſix hours againſt four of theirs, and that when he ſurrendered he had only 210 men left out of 800; he himſelf was wounded in 11 places, and his ſhip was ready to ſink. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Rotterdam, Sept. 14. Admiral Boſcawen returns to England, not ſo much with a view to enjoy his glory, as to acquire more in an enterprize which he intends to propoſe to the Court. He is ſo well entitled to the confidence of the nation, that he may reſt aſſured of their agreeing to every thing he ſhall ask. It is thought that he is intent upon recovering Minorca, or getting footing in Corſica. The King has already reſolved to create him a Peer of Great Britain. We have no advice of the Engliſh ſquadron that lies before Breſt. The late winds muſt have drove it a little way from the coaſt; but the French, not being yet ready for their expedition, took no advantage of it. If the ſeven remaining ſhips of M. de la Clue's ſquadron can get into the ports of Brittany, the miſhap that it has met with will not, as we ſuppoſe, diſconcert the project of the triple invaſion. *Bruſſ. Gaz.*

LONDON.

A medal is ſtruck in honour of Prince Ferdinand's glorious victory obtained over the French near Minden, on the firſt of Auguſt; on one ſide of which is repreſented the moſt illuſtrious Commander Prince Ferdinand on horſeback, with the batoon in his hand, purſuing the flying enemy, with theſe words in the legend, *Regnante Friderico, Pugnante Ferdinando, Fiis, Fortibus, Felicibus.* Upon the other ſide he is repreſented with the eye of forecaſt, the city of Minden underneath, and the following Chronographicum, GALLIs. CæsIs. MInDa. LIbeRatVs.

Letters from Hanover ſay, that Capt. Scheiter having made a complaint that Gen. Zaſtrow refuſed him leave to break through with his corps of hunters, at the time Munſter ſurrendered to the French, and the garriſon was made priſoners of war, a Court-martial will be appointed to enquire into that General's conduct, to learn what foundation there is for the complaint.

Other letters ſay, that Major-Gen. Maximilian de Briedenback died there the 7th inſt. and that a great number of Proteſtant Emigrants, who have been ruined during this war in Germany, paſſed through that city going to Denmark; his Daniſh Majeſty having promiſed them all the aſſiſtance imaginable for their ſettling in his dominions.

Letters from the Hague of the 18th ult. tell us, that tho' the freſh augmentation of ſix ſhips of war had not paſſed into a formal reſolution, there was no probability of a negative being put on it; that diſpoſitions were making for putting the State in a reſpectable poſture of defence at land as well as by ſea; and that a motion had been made to augment the Dutch guards with 18 men in each company.

Some frigates are under ſailing orders, to join the two ſquadrons now lying before Havre de Grace and Dunkirk.

Some ſhips of force are ordered into the North Sea for the protection of that coaſt, of which, it is ſaid, Capt. Lockhart is to go Commodore.

The following ſhips have been taken by the French from the 7th of June to the 2d of July, and carried into Martinico, viz.

Elizabeth, Robinſon, fr. Glaſgow, to St. Kits.
Pitt, Gilman, from Barbadoes, to Guadalupe
Schooner, Pemberton, from ditto, to ditto.
Chriſtian, Watſon, fr. Glaſgow, to St. Kits.
Intention, Quert, from Africa, to ditto.
Truelove, Miller, fr. Londonder. to Antigua.
Eſther, Robinſon, from Cork, to Jamaica.
Gordon, Morriſon, from ditto, to Antigua.
Wolf, M'Clean, fr. Londondery to Antigua.
Nancy, Adams, fr. Philadelphia, to St. Kits.
Six Siſters, Richardſon, from New York to Antigua.
Endeavour, Pimpleton, from Rhode-Iſland, to ditto.
Polly, Amenet, from Virginia, to ditto.
Brig, Redmond, from Rhode Iſland, to ditto.
Sloop, Paterſon, from ditto, to ditto.
Ruby, —, fr. New London, to Rhode Iſland.
Brig, Cuningham, from Briſtol, to Tortola.
Anne, Marſhal, from Liverpool, to Jamaica.
Briſtol, Francis, from Africa, to Antigua.
Cheſter, ——, from New London, to ditto.
Ranger, Burd, from Piſcataqua, to ditto.
Anduca, Lovett, from Salem, to ditto.
Peggy, Wilſon, from Virginia, to ditto.
Liberty and Property, Dubbs, from St. Martin's, to Barbadoes.
Sally, Field, fr. Barbadoes, to Rhode Iſland.
Jenny, Morriſon, from Glaſgow, to St. Kits.
Francis and Suſannah, Poppleton, from London to Jamaica.

A brigantine of ten guns, from Montſerrat to Guadalupe, overſet, and ſeveral paſſengers loſt.

Tuesday, September 25.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Dantzick, Sept. 7.

LAST Sunday morning 3000 Ruſſians, lately landed near Oliva, ſet out for Marienwerder to replace a body of 10,000, which are gone to join Count Soltikoff, to whom ſome more reinforcements are to be ſent. It is very plain that Colberg will not be beſieged this ſeaſon. It muſt be reduced by a fleet; and the Ruſſian ſquadron ſailed from Cronſtadt on the 2d with a fair wind.

Stettin, Sept. 4. The night between the 1ſt and 2d a detachment from our garriſon ſurprized 400 Swedes at Paſſewalcke, and carried off a Major, a Captain of Horſe, a Captain of Foot, two Lieutenants, a Cornet, and 188 private men, and 200 horſes; the reſt were either cut in pieces, or driven into ditches or moraſſes.

Swediſh head-quarters at Paſſewalck, Sept. 11. On the 28th paſt our army marched from Bartow to Spantekow, where it halted till the 30th; we came afterwards by Butzen and Blumenthal, to encamp in the neighbourhood of Paſſewalck. Our light troops have carried off, near this place, ſeveral of the enemy's patrols, and repulſed a detachment of the garriſon of Stettin.

We juſt now hear that our ſquadron, conſiſting of four large galleys, four ſmaller ones, and the ſame number of barks, attacked yeſterday, near the iſle of Uſedom, the twelve Pruſſian armed veſſels. They cannonaded each other very briſkly for three hours; at length our people boarded the Enemy's veſſels, and took eight of them. The garriſon of Uſedom, conſiſting of above 600 men, are made priſoners of war. We loſt, in this expedition, only 30 men on board a bark laden with powder, which was ſet on fire by the Enemy's cannon.

Berlin, Sept. 13. Gen. Manteuffel, who is to command the troops deſtined to act againſt the Swedes, ſet out yeſterday for Pomerania, and will be followed to-morrow by the field-ovens and a conſiderable train of artillery. His army will chiefly conſiſt of officers and men who were wounded at the battle of Cunnerſdorff, and are ſince recovered of their wounds; and who, by the addition of ſome regiments, will amount to 7 or 8000 men.

Our Court hath at length ſettled with France a cartel for the exchange of priſoners.

Magdebourg, Sept. 11. Beſides the troops ſent by the King, under Gen. Finck, to make head againſt the army of the Empire, Prince Ferdinand is to ſend 10 or 12,000 men towards Leipſick.

Brandenbourg has, at preſent, little to fear from the Ruſſians and Auſtrians. Beſides that their views ſeem to be wholly fixed on Sileſia, the King's army covers, by its poſition, all the Middle March, and can form great obſtacles to the execution of Marſhal Daun's deſigns.

Wetzlar, Sept. 13. The allied army is drawing nearer and nearer to Gieſſen, and by their motions one would imagine that Prince Ferdinand deſigns to ſeize that place; the French are preparing to defend it to the laſt extremity.

Head-Quarters of the Allies at Neider Weymar, Sept. 13. This morning the French attacked the advanced poſts of the Duke of Holſtein, but were repulſed with loſs. Prince Ferdinand hath ſent a detachment of 12,000 men towards Leipſick. The vanguard of this body has already gained ſeveral advantages.

Francfort, Sept. 17. Laſt Sunday all our gates were kept ſhut from morning till night, to prevent any diſturbance by the entry of troops and baggage. Next day many carriages arrived, laden with Sick and Wounded, which were ſent to the hoſpitals; their number has conſiderably increaſed ſince yeſterday by a multitude of others, whoſe caſes demanded relief.

It is ſtill uncertain whether the French army, which encamps at Gieſſen, will come back to this place, or march to the Lower Rhine.

Paris, Sept. 10. Yeſterday a Grand Council was held concerning the affairs of Germany, Spain, and Italy. We have ſtrange news from Madrid; and they write from Turin that the King of Sardinia keeps an army of 60,000 men, in readineſs to ſupport the rights to which the treaty of Aix la Chapelle gave him pretenſions.

Venice, Sept. 7. It is rumoured, that two Powers have proteſted againſt the inveſtiture, which a Court in Italy may be inclined to give a certain Prince.

Liſbon, Aug. 18. It is ſaid, that the exportation, as well of what we commonly call Spaniſh wool, as of the wool of the growth of this kingdom, will be prohibited after the 1ſt of January, in order to encourage our own manufactures.

Rome, Sept. 1. The promotion of Cardinals is fixed for the 17th of this month. There are twenty-two hats vacant.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Aleppo, dated July 27, 1759.

'By the laſt letters from Boſſora of the 20th, 'we have advice, that the Engliſh fleet on the In'dia coaſt had taken Surat, after a ſiege of '40 days, that they had made the Moors pri'ſoners of war, and ſent the Nabob priſoner to 'Bombay. The ſame letters add, that the 'French had made an unſucceſsful attempt on 'Bombay.

'In December laſt the French were defeated 'at Golconda, had 30 men killed and 130 Eu'ropeans made priſoners, 20 pieces of cannon 'taken, and all their baggage.'

Sunday night the Purſers of the Ilcheſter, late Capt. Tedd, from Bengal; the Egmont, Capt. Venner, from Bencoolen; and the London, Capt. Allwright, from Bencoolen; arrived at the India-Houſe, with advice of their ſafe arrival at Kinſale. They left St. Helena the 17th of July, when no China ſhips were arrived there; and as they had not then received any advice of the four Chinamen, it was apprehended that they had ſteered for the Brazils. In a ſtorm the Ilcheſter met with off the Mauritius ſhe had 30 of her men waſhed overboard.—Captain Venner, of the Egmont, and his firſt, ſecond, and third mates are dead, as are alſo many of the ſhip's company.

The Delaware Indiaman, Capt. Larkins, is arrived at St. Helena from London. On the firſt of June laſt, in lat. 14. 30. South, to the leeward of St. Helena, he ſaw two ſhips, and made ſignals to them, and they anſwered thoſe of the year 1757.

Letters from Cadiz of the 22d adviſe, that ten French Officers belonging to M. de la Clue's ſquadron, were arrived there on board a frigate from Lagos. Theſe Gentlemen ſay, that after paſſing the Straits the Admiral opened his inſtructions, according to which he was to proceed with ſeven ſhips of the line and three frigates to Rochfort, and the reſt were to make for Cadiz. That accordingly M. de la Clue purſued his courſe with a favourable wind, but being ſuddenly becalmed off Cape Vincent, Admiral Boſcawen came up with him.

The Modeſte, taken from the French by Admiral Boſcawen and brought to Portſmouth, is a very fine ſhip, and was launched laſt May, and carries thirty-two pound ſhot on her lower deck; her quarter deck guns are braſs; and fine braſs ſwivels on her poop, very little hurt. The Temeraire is a fine 74 gun ſhip, 42 pounders below; eight fine braſs guns abaft her main-maſt, and ten braſs guns on her quarter, very little hurt; one ſhot came in at her ſtern, went thro' her mizen-maſt, and lodged in her main-maſt. Both ſhips have not received above 20 ſhot in their hulls.

They write from Portſmouth, of Sept. 23. that they are in the greateſt hurry in equipping for ſea, the Namur, Barfleur, Warſpite, Intrepid, America, Portland, and Chatham, of the line. The Namur was docked laſt Saturday night, and was to come out this day. The Temaire and Modeſte are ordered to be immediately fitted for ſea.

Admiral Boſcawen's ſhips are fitting for Channel ſervice.

The Tartar's Prize, with her convoy, is arrived at Gibraltar, and was ſoon to ſail with a ſtrong convoy for England.

The Adventure, Oſwald, from London, to Guadalupe, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Haubert, Burgſtroom, from Dantzick, bound to Dublin, is ſtranded on the North coaſt, the crew were ſaved.

A Portugueſe veſſel, name unknown, from Oporto, is ſent into Briſtol, by the Drake privateer of that port.

The Expreſs, Landſtream, a Swediſh ſhip, from Venice to Liſbon, is taken and carried into Lisbon.

They write from the Sound of the 15th inſt. that the Engliſh convoy and homeward-bound fleet, were ſtill there, and that Capt. John Willford, from Stockholm, and Capt. John Sieſſen, from Peterſbourg, both for Leghorn, ſailed from thence the 13th.

The treaſure brought from Vera Cruz in the fleet that lately arrived at Cadiz, amounts to 10,584,059 pieces of eight.

On Tueſday the 11th inſtant, the grand canal, leading from Dublin to the river Shannon, had the water let into it, and a new barge was launched, which was built joining the work near Lyons, about 40 tons burthen, in the preſence of a vaſt number of the neighbouring Gentlemen and Ladies of diſtinction, who expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction in viewing that beautiful canal, with the many curious bridges, aqueducts and ſluices, that are already perfected on that moſt uſeful undertaking. The company dined aboard, and, after dinner, drank a great number of loyal toaſts.

Friday the Commiſſioners of the Victualling-Office, London, contracted with Meſſ. Lewis, and Co. for 240 oxen per week, from the 15th of October to the 31ſt of December next.

Tueſday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Ligonier, attended by eight Officers, lay at Arundell in Suſſex, in order to ſurvey the Suſſex and Kentiſh coaſts. His Lordſhip was at Brighthelmſtone on Wedneſday night, but did not get any further, on account of being indiſpoſed; it was hoped, however, that he would be able the next day to proceed on his ſurvey His Lordſhip hath a retinue of thirty ſervants and fifty horſes.

The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Ligonier lay at his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle's, at Bi ſhopſtone, on Friday night laſt, in the ſurvey he is making on the Suſſex and Kentiſh coaſts; and on Saturday morning ſet out for Eaſt Borne, and reached Haſtings that evening. It is thought his Lordſhip could not reach Dover before laſt night. We hear his Lordſhip will review the troops at Canterbury and Chatham before he ſets forward for London.

We hear that the conduct of a late General Officer, during his command in Germany, will be brought under the conſideration of Parliament, the enſuing ſeſſion.

On Friday laſt the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville, accompanied by ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, ſet out from his houſe in Pall-mall, for Knowle in Kent, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Dorſet.

We learn from York, that eight French priſoners, on their parole of honour there, have lately deſerted it; and that a reward is offered for the apprehending of them.

Wednesday, September 26.

From the London Gazette.

Hague, September 21.

BY letters from Prince Ferdinand's army of the 16th inſtant, we are informed, that his Serene Highneſs's head quarters were ſtill at Neider-Weymar. M. de Contades likewiſe remained in his former poſition at Anroth. M. d'Armentieres is encamped with part of his corps between Cologne and Nuys, having with the reſt reinforced the garriſon of Weſel.

No farther news has arrived here ſince the laſt poſt, of the operations of the different armies in Luſatia, and upon the confines of that country.

From Saxony we hear, that the Pruſſians had retaken Leipſig the 13th inſtant, and made there three battalions priſoners of war; and were marched towards Dreſden, where, it was expected, the Generals Finck and Wunſch, with the reſpective corps under their command, would join. [*Thus far the Gazette.*]

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Vienna, Sept. 9. In conſequence of the account ſent by Marſhal Daun, of the diſpoſitions he had made for attacking Prince Henry, we hourly expected the news of a bloody engagement; but the Marſhal hath ſince written that he could not accompliſh his deſign, Prince Henry having kept on his guard in ſuch a manner, that he could not be attacked with advantage. The Empreſs Queen, to whom Count Caunitz gave an account of theſe diſpatches, ſeemed highly diſſatisfied; but the credit of the Miniſter is ſo great, that he will get Count Daun continued in the command, tho' her Majeſty has been more than once on the point of recalling him. The preſent ſituation of affairs requires the war to be puſhed with all poſſible vigour, both becauſe money runs ſhort, and becauſe there is no dependance to be placed on the Ruſſians.

A Courier diſpatched hither by Count Eſterhaſi, our Ambaſſador at Petersburgh, brought word that the Czarina diſcovered very little inclination to proſecute the war with vigour againſt the King of Pruſſia, and that it would be highly proper to make uſe of the Ruſſians whilſt they were at hand. This advice has been confirmed by Marſhal Daun, who ſaid he could diſcover the ſame ſentiments in his conference with Count Soltikoff. In conſequence of theſe hints, the Empreſs has ſent poſitive orders to Daun to riſk a battle, as a ſtep abſolutely neceſſary in the preſent circumſtances.

Wurtzbourg, Sept. 13. The march of a detachment of Hanoverians to Saxony is confirmed. A troop of their Hunters, with ſome Pruſſian black huſſars, entered Thuringia the 10th, and was joined the ſame day by ſome ſquadrons of cavalry and dragoons. A corps of 25,000 Auſtrians will ſupport the army of the Empire. Luſatia will probably be the theatre of the war. The King of Pruſſia is advanced to Luben and Lucau.

Berlin, Sept. 15. The King continues to keep both the great armies of the enemy in a ſtate of inaction. Croſſen is in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, and Francfort upon the Oder of the Pruſſians. The Swedes continue ſtill at Locknitz and Paſſewalck, and General Manteuffel faces them.

Francfort on the Mayne, Sept. 17. Private letters from Thuringia import, that the Pruſſian Gen. Wunſch, continues to play his pranks in Saxony, and that he entered Leipſick the 13th. Probably he will range about from place to place, till the army of the Empire march up to him.

Bruſſels, Sept. 21. The laſt letters from Dunkirk ſay, that the embarkation which Captain Thurot is to convoy, is actually effected, and only waits for an opportunity to put to ſea. That port is blocked up by 21 Engliſh ſhips.

They write from Brittany, that they are getting all things in readineſs for a firſt embarkation, which is to go out under the command of the Duc d'Aiguillon. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Verſailles, Sept. 15. We begin to flag in the conſtructing of flat-bottomed boats: not that the Court has dropt the project, but probably, becauſe it waits for Mr. Bompart's return; after which we muſt careen his ſquadron, in order to ſupply the loſs of part of the Toulon ſquadron. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Verſailles, Sept. 18. The expedition of Minorca, about three years ago, was our anſwer to the inſults of the Engliſh writers, and it ſufficiently ſilenced them. The moment is near at hand, for making a new anſwer of the like kind to their indecent railleries. Couriers are continually paſſing to and fro on the coaſts between Breſt and Bourdeaux; and at the ſame time that every thing is getting ready for the invaſion of England, defenſive preparations are making in all the ports and harbours, as well as on the coaſts of the kingdom, that the Engliſh may not even think of a diverſion. Mr. Michel, Commiſſary-General of the marine at Rochefort, is viſiting the ports, and labouring on thoſe two objects with the moſt indefatigable zeal.

Admiral Rodney's ſquadron quitted the road of Havre yeſterday, after having made its appearance there 18 days; and it will, doubtleſs, be ſaid, that it returns without loſs to the ports of England. It is thought, however, that the Engliſh Admiral will not go back till he has attempted to burn ſome villages on the coaſt of Caux and Picardie, that he may be able to ſay he has done us ſome miſchief. *Bruſſels Gaz.*

Paris, Sept. 15. The Venetian Ambaſſador's Steward is gone off with a very conſiderable ſum of his maſter's, in the midſt of the preparations that were making for his Excellency's entry, which will nevertheleſs take place to-morrow.

Liſbon, Aug. 18. We learn by a ſhip juſt arrived from Tercera, that there had appeared off that iſland 18 ſail, making part of the Rio de Janeiro fleet, which is expected every moment.

LONDON.

Whitehall, Sept. 25. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. Lord-Mayor of the city of London, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain. *Gazette.*

Friday laſt the Right Hon. Lord Anſon introduced Capt. John Bentley to his Majeſty, who was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on him, for his gallant behaviour on board the Warſpight, he at once engaging, for ſome conſiderable time, two ſhips of M. de la Clue's ſquadron.

Yeſterday Commodore Callis kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at Kenſington, on being promoted to be a Rear-Admiral of his Majeſty's fleet.

Mr. Patterſon, late Maſter of one of his Majeſty's ſhips, is appointed Maſter Attendant at Gibraltar, in the room of Mr. Haſwell.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Nottingham, off Breſt Harbour, Sept. 17, *to his Brother in London.*

"We have been ſome time under the command of the Hon. Capt. Hervey, who has the Monmouth; and we are now ſix at anchor, in ſight of the French fleet at Breſt: and tho' it is a moſt troubleſome and dangerous ſtation, we bear thoſe inconveniencies with pleaſure. Three days ago the Commodore went with his ſhip cloſe to the enemy, leaving us all in a line of battle without him. He brought out two very large veſſels that lay under a fort, laden with ſtones of ſix and ſeven hundred weight each, ready cut for the repairing their baſon. The next night he manned thoſe veſſels, and with the boats of his ſquadron landed at day-light on an iſland, and in ſight of their fleet brought off all the cattle upon it. Yeſterday he laid the great iſland of Molines under contribution for cattle and greens, which we got off. Our Captain tells me, that the Commodore ſent the Governor word, that he was ſorry if what he had done had diſtreſſed the inhabitants; but he meant it only as an inſult to the French fleet, and to ſhew them, and all Europe, that they could not protect their own people in their ſight, much leſs dare to attempt the invaſion of England. This has put our people in great ſpirits, it being five or ſix days freſh proviſions for all the ſhips crews here, beſides much milk for the men who have the ſcurvy, which we were much in want of, as our people begin to fall down with that diſtemper. We are afraid that the brave Admiral Boſcawen's ſucceſs will prevent M. Conflans from moving, tho' we do all we can with our little ſquadron to provoke them to come out. I am, &c."

Laſt Monday the following ſhips from Gibraltar and Malaga were diſcharged from their quarentine, having performed the ſame at the Mother-bank for 18 days, viz. the Nelly, Philipſon; Tagus, Allen; Induſtry, Liddle; Hampſhire, Wallis; Shirley, Pidgeon; Oporto Merchant, Hill; Anna Maria, Goodhand, and the Kellam, Cooper.

Yeſterday an expreſs was diſpatched to Portſmouth from the Lords of the Admiralty.

Letters from Madrid, of the 27th ult. adviſe, all the Foreign Miniſters go regularly to make their Court to the Queen Dowager, except the Engliſh Ambaſſador and the Daniſh Envoy, who arriving there during the late King's illneſs, and not having delivered their credentials, have not yet been admitted in their reſpective qualities: And that the Duke d'Albe, Lord Steward of the Houſhold to the late King, has demanded and obtained of the Queen-Regent permiſſion to retire to his ſeat at Pedraita, till the arrival of the new King.

We learn from Madrid, that Don Pedro Stuart ſailed on the 19th of Auguſt from Carthagena, with four men of war and a frigate, for Naples, in order to eſcorte his Catholic Majeſty Don Carlos the Third. Another ſquadron, conſiſting of ten ſhips of the line, under the command of the Marquis de la Victoria and Admiral Reggio, will ſail from Cadiz, in order to meet his Catholic Majeſty.

Several Spaniſh men of war are arrived at Naples from Spain.

They write from Naples, that the new King of Spain hath eſtabliſhed a Conſultation of Phyſicians and Surgeons, to make a thorough enquiry, in preſence of the Royal Council of St. Clare, the two Chiefs of the Rota, and M. Clementi, the Spaniſh Miniſter, whether by ſome defect in his organiſation, the Infant Don Philip Duke of Calabria, his Majeſty's eldeſt ſon, be incapable of ſucceeding him: In which caſe, the Infant Don Carlos Prince of Tarentum, his ſecond ſon, will be declared Prince of Aſturias; and the Infant Don Ferdinand, the third ſon, will be proclaimed King of Naples; and it is ſaid the ceremony of this young Prince's coronation will be performed before the King his father ſets out for Spain. The eldeſt of theſe three young Princes entered his thirteenth year on the 14th of June; the ſecond will complete his eleventh year on the 12th of November, and the third was nine on the 12th of January laſt. Some letters by the way of France, ſay, that the eldeſt ſon hath been declared incapable, by an incurable defect in his underſtanding.

They write from Genoa that the late King of Spain has left behind him a treaſure amounting to ſeveral millions of piaſtres.

We hear from Chelmsford that Jacob Marten, one of the Thaxted Gang, was taken on Wedneſday at Dunmow.

Thursday, September 27.

LONDON.

LAST Monday Admiral Rodney arrived at Spithead, in his Majeſty's ſhip Deptford, with the Iſis, Captain Wheeler, from off Havre de Grace; the former to victual, and the latter to dock, victual, and return again.

The Norfolk, St. George, Panther, Cambridge, Briſtol, and Wincheſter men of war, and three bombs, ſailed from Barbadoes the 19th of July laſt, with the trade, for England.

The Genoa Galley, Sherwell, is arrived at Briſtol from Leghorn, after being taken and ranſomed for 3000l. by the Guerrier, a French man of war of 74 guns, who got clear of Admiral Boſcawen in the late engagement off Lagos Bay; an eaſy ranſom, ſhe being worth upwards of 12,000l.

A Dutch ſhip, Sierp Munkerius, from Amſterdam, bound to Dieppe, is taken by one of our cruizers, and brought into Dover.

The Liefde Adrian, Jantz Ifrel, from Amſterdam, bound to Riga, is ſtranded near Liebau on the coaſt of Courland.

Tueſday were entered in the Cuſtom-houſe, from Jamaica, 20,240 gallons of rum.

We hear that the ſum of 290,000l. is iſſued from the Exchequer, by order of the Lords of the Treaſury, to pay the navy and victualling-bills dated in the month of March laſt.

The Magiſtrates of Glaſgow have offered a bounty of two guineas to ſuch able-bodied men as ſhall, betwixt this and the 1ſt of November, in their preſence, inliſt in any of the marching regiments, particularly thoſe in Germany. The like bounty is offered by the Magiſtrates of Dundee.

Yeſterday was held a Cabinet Council at Kenſington on affairs of importance, and laſt night a meſſenger was diſpatched to the Allied Army in Germany.

Several perſons belonging to the Wardrobe, are gone down to Newmarket to fit up the King's palace there for the reception of the Duke of Cumberland next week, when the races begin.

Tueſday the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont came to town from his Lordſhip's ſeat in Somerſetſhire to their new houſe in Picadilly, in order to lie in there, ſhe being far advanced in her pregnancy.

Tueſday morning early an odd accident happened to the Poſt-boy going out with the Tunbridge mail: the boy and horſe being both very much fatigued, inſtead of paſſing over London-bridge, went down to the Thames ſide, juſt by the water-works, and tumbled into the River. The boy and mail were ſaved, but the horſe was loſt. The mail was brought ſafe to the Poſt-office, where, as ſoon as the letters were dried, which was done with the utmoſt diſpatch, they were put into another mail, and forwarded immediately away expreſs for Tunbridge.

Mr. Wenman, an eminent wine and brandy Merchant, has offered himſelf a candidate for Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, in the room of Alderman Blachford deceaſed.

Laſt Friday a remarkable cauſe was tried in the Sheriffs Court at Guildhall, wherein a Cooper belonging to a brewhouſe was Plaintiff, and a perſon who keeps a publick houſe, Defendant. The action was brought by the Plaintiff for a debt of 2l. 19s. charged upon the Defendant for fineings for his beer; but the maſter of the brewhouſe being ſubpœna'd upon the trial, and it appearing by his evidence, that he provided ſtale beer, iſinglaſs, and all other neceſſary ingredients for fineings for his cuſtomers, and likewiſe paid the Cooper wages, the Court was of opinion, that the demand was an impoſition, and the Plaintiff was nonſuited.

Friday, September 28.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 19. By a private letter from Caithneſs, dated the 10th inſtant, we are informed, that a ſhip from Sweden to Dublin, laden with timber and tar, was wrecked near Mr. M'Kye, of Bighouſe's houſe in Strathnaver, and all the crew periſhed excepting two.

On Friday laſt the Lady of James Hamilton, of Aikenhead, Eſq; was delivered of a ſon and heir apparent.

Spoken extempore by a Gentleman, on Admiral Boſcawen's taking three and deſtroying two ſhips of the Toulon ſquadron.

A French *Clue* rolling near the Streights,
Boſcawen thought it beſt,
To ſeize five ſpindles of the yarn,
And ravel all the reſt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sherborne, Sept. 22. By letters from Cornwal we have advice, that laſt Saturday a very melancholy accident happened in the pariſh of Landrake in that county: A farmer's ſervant having been ſhooting Rabbits, on his return home gave his gun, which remained charged, to a young lad, to put it up in its place; but before he did ſo, it went off, by which a young man ſtanding near was ſhot dead on the ſpot; and the ſhot entering the mouth of a young woman, who was likewiſe ſtanding by, beat out all her teeth, and tore her mouth open on one ſide back to her ear. She was alive a few days ago, but in a moſt miſerable condition, and without hopes of recovery. It is thought that the ſhot whereby the young man was killed, firſt paſſed the young woman's mouth. The Coroner's Jury have brought in their verdict on the accident *Chance Medley*. The young lad is committed to gaol.

Birmingham, Sept. 24. On Tueſday laſt, while the great bell at Tong was ringing, being waketime, by the breaking of the gudgeon at the chancel end, the bell fell down, and took with it great part of the loft that was under it. Many perſons were in the church; none of whom was hurt by the bell itſelf, which cut very deep into the floor; but by the falling of the loft three perſons were greatly maimed, one of whom had a leg broke, and ſome others were bruiſed.

LONDON.

On Monday the tranſports, with the Highlanders on board, ſailed from Shields for Embden, under convoy, with a fair wind.

The company of Grocers have given 500 guineas to the Guildhall Subſcription, and 100l. to the Marine Society.

Laſt Wedneſday ſalmon was ſold at Exeter for 1d. per pound, and herrings 1d. a dozen.

Mr. Moſſop, who has quitted Drury-Lane Play-houſe, is engaged with Mr. Barry, who is now in town, to act at his new Theatre in Dublin; and in a few days they will both ſet out for Ireland.

Saturday laſt an eminent Merchant of this city, rode four horſes at Royſton in Hertfordſhire for a wager of 1300 guineas; he was to go 42 miles in two hours, and performed it in one hour and 49 minutes. Betts to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds were depending on this match.

Laſt Week a man, aged upwards of 60, was found hanging in an outhouſe near his own dwelling houſe at Farringdon in Berks; and on Thurſday the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on him, and brought in their verdict *Felo de ſe*: Accordingly he was buried in the highway. As his own daughter, who is almoſt an idiot, was big with child by him, it is ſuppoſed he committed this raſh action, in order to avoid the ſhame and puniſhment which would of courſe have ſucceeded.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Gen. Bland's *regiment of dragoon guards.*
Charles Egerton, —— Dalrymple, and —— Leach, Gents. Cornets.

Sir Charles Howard's *3d reg. of dragoon guards.*
Hugh Daniel Mackay, Gent. Cornet.

Earl of Albemarle's *regiment of dragoons.*
The Rev. Mr. Benjamin Blayney, Chaplain.

Earl of Ancram's *regiment of dragoons.*
Eraſmus Philips, Lieutenant, —— De Burgh, commonly called Lord Dunkellyn, Cornet.

Col. Burgoyne's *regiment of dragoons.*
Le Gendre Starkie, Gent. Cornet.
—— Griffiths, Gent. Adjutant.
John Hutchins, Eſq; Surgeon.

10th regiment of dragoons.
—— Dorrell, Cornet.

Major General Howard's, *3d regiment of foot.*
Thomas Woods, Gent. Lieutenant.

4th regiment of foot, Major Gen. Duroure's,
William King, Eſq; Captain.

6th. Lieut. General Guiſe's,
Thomas Edwards, Gent. Enſign.

9th regiment, Rowland Phillips, Eſq; Lieut. Col.

Lieut. Gen. Napier's, *12th regiment of foot.*
John Forbes, Thomas Trigge, David Parkhill, Gents. Lieutenants.

14th regiment of foot.
John Dade, Joſeph Goldfinch, John Jones, William Kitchingham, John Kendall, —— Hardiman, Edmund Strachan, and Andrew Armſtrong, Gents. Lieutenants.
—— Bruere, —— Briſtowe, —— Nicholſon, —— Evans, —— Llewellen, Gents. Enſigns.
—— Deſbrow, Gent. Quarter-Maſter.

20th regiment of foot.
Thomas Pringle, Adjutant.

34th. Earl of Effingham's,
William Johnſton, Gent. Lieutenant.
—Ward, and Jonathan Hale, Gents. Enſigns.

37th. Lieut. General Stuart's,
Peter Barbut, Eſq; Capt. Lieutenant.
Robert Newall, Boleyn Dowglas, and James Elliot, Gents. Lieutenants.
—— Cooke, John Piper, and —— Makewen, Gents. Enſigns.

54th. Major General Grey's,
—— Evans, John Grey, and John Saunders, Gents. Enſigns.

60th reg. Hans Muſgreave, Eſq; Lieut. Col.

64th regiment of foot, Col. Townſhend's.
William Tidſwell, Gent. Lieutenant.
John Taylor, Gent. Enſign.

67th. Col. Wolfe's,
William Maſſey, Gent. Lieutenant.
Charles Taylor, Gent. Enſign.

72d regiment of foot, the Duke of Richmond's.
Thomas Jones, Eſq; Captain Lieutenant.
James Morden, Gent. Lieutenant.
Walter Barland, John Cameron, William Ogilvie, Second Lieutenants.
Archibald M'Arthur, Adjutant.
William Ogilvie, Surgeon.

Lord Robert Manners's *regiment of foot.*
James Patterſon, Gent. Enſign.
Colin Campbell, Eſq; Captain.

Major Gen. Brudenell's *regiment of foot.*
Robert Sherwood, Gent. Lieutenant.
—— Gibſon, Gent. Enſign.
John Jarvis, Gent. Adjutant.

Major Gen. Armiger's *regiment of foot.*
William Peirs, Gent. Enſign.

Major Keith's *corps of Highlanders.*
Archibald M'Arthur, William M'Intoſh, Alexander Duff, Gents, Firſt Lieutenants.

Fencible-men of Argyleſhire.
John M'Dugal, Archibald M'Taviſh, John Lamont, John Forbes, Gents. Lieutenants.

Earl of Sutherland's *battalion of* Highlanders,
Hugh Mackay, Eſq; Firſt Major.
Charles Roſs, Eſq; Second Major.
John and James Mackay, Gents. Lieutenants.
Alexander Mackay, Gent. Enſign.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Senior Fellow of St. Peter's College in Cambridge, to the Rectory of Wintesham in Suffolk.

The Rev. Charles White, M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Lord Keeper, to the Rectory of Bradley, Hants, together with the Rectory of Tidworth, Wilts.

BIRTH.

15. A ſon and heir to James Beachcroft, Eſq; at St. Mary-hill.

MARRIAGES.

17. Charles-Ventris Field, Eſq; of Campton, Bedfordſh. to Miſs Louiſa Reynolds, of Harden, Hertfordſhire.

20. Thomas Gradwell, Eſq; of the Bank of England, to Miſs Moore, of Shacklewell.

23. Charles Selwin, Eſq; of Millbrook in Cornwall, to Miſs Kitty Milner, of Bloomſbury Square.

DEATHS.

Charles Nailour, Eſq; at his father's ſeat in Huntingdonſhire.

14. Mrs. Lee, relict of the late Dr. Lee, at her houſe at Bath.

15. Sir Edmund Alleyn, Bart. was ſeized with an apoplectic fit near Bath-Eaſton bridge, and dropt from his horſe, but his head was ſcarcely bruiſed by the fall: Though all poſſible aſſiſtance was immediately given, he expired ſoon after. Sir Edmund was the oldeſt Baronet in Eſſex, and the title is now extinct.

16. The Right Hon. Charles Boyle, Lord Viſcount Dungarvon, and eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Corke, aged 31. He married Miſs Hoare, daughter of —— Hoare, Eſq; of Sturton, by whom he has left iſſue only one daughter.

18. Mr. Moſely, at Guildford in Surry, Hop-Merchant.

19. Mrs. Draper, Lady of Capt. Draper, and mother to the Lady of Col. Cary of the Guards, to whom a jointure of 1200l. per ann. deſcends.

William Savage, a Farmer's ſon in Surry, in the New Gaol, Southwark, who was lately convicted of running a firebrand up a young woman's coats, &c. for which he was ordered to be publickly whipped, to be impriſoned for three months, and to pay a fine of forty pounds.

20. Younge Willes, Eſq; at Goring in Suſſex, many years a Juſtice of Peace for that county.

21. Tho. Pearſall, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Salop.

22. The Lady of Sir Walter Blacket.

23. Nathanael Wilkes, Eſq; of Gravel-ſtreet, Holbourn.

25. John Blatchford, Eſq; Alderman of Cripplegate-Ward in this city.

BANKRUPTS.

Holte Bridgeman, of Princknaſh, Glocesterſhire, Glaſs-painter.
William Bald, of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, Middleſex, Coffeeman.
Elizabeth Bond, of Moorfields, London, widow, Broker.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5d
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 4d

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	163	Males	217
Females	163	Females	197
In all	326	In all	414

Increaſed in the burials this week 15.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 29. Apoplexy 1. Aſthma 2. Childbed-Conſumption 68. Convulſions 105. Dropſy 7. Fever 49. Gout 2. Grief 1. Hooping Cough 6. Jaundies 2. Inflammation 2. Looſeneſs 2. Meaſles 6. Mortification 5. Raſh 1. Rickets 1. Rheumatiſm 1. Small-pox 69. Stilborn 20. Stone 1. Teeth 20. Thruſh 4. Tympany 1.

Caſualties.

Hanged herſelf 2.

From the MONITOR, *Sept.* 22.

THE game France has played ever ſince the reign of Henry IV, has been for the deſtruction of liberty, and for acquiring univerſal empire. Every nation in Europe has felt it, more or leſs. She has availed herſelf of the weakneſs of one ſtate, and the error of another; till her power was aſpiring to balance the account with the ruin of us all.

How dearly has Germany paid for this experience! The pretenſions, which the German Princes are continually making upon each other, have favoured the deſigns of France in the purſuit of her grand project. Private revenge, ſmothering the love of liberty, has too often invited the French arms to aſſiſt in the deſtruction of the Germanic conſtitution.

France readily complies with theſe invitations; but never enters into the quarrel any further than to promote her own particular intereſt: For her policy, upon ſuch emergencies, is to puſh her new allies upon a diverſion in her own favour, while the Gallic armies are imployed in ſuch conqueſts, as ſhall facilitate the ruin of both their friends and enemies. . . .

How far the French now adopt the politics of their predeceſſors is moſt notorious. The conduct of their armies, during the preſent war, will teach poſterity that the French fiſh only in troubled waters for their own advantage. What carries a more ſtrict face of ſincerity, than the mutual profeſſions of amity and aſſiſtance, with which the Houſe of Bourbon has engaged with Auſtria and Ruſſia, in the war againſt Pruſſia; yet, let us examine the Gallic conduct, and the facts will ſhew, that this alliance with Auſtria and Ruſſia, was calculated in hopes of laying hold of ſome opportunities to carry on unwarrantable and unjuſt deſigns, injurious and deſtructive to liberty in general, and to the ſeparate intereſts of her allies in particular.

Can it be imagined that France would aſſiſt Auſtria, her moſt powerful neighbour on the Continent, and moſt united with Great Britain, her natural enemy, to increaſe her power at the expence of the King of Pruſſia, or any other Prince in the Empire? or, that ſhe would concur in the eſtabliſhment of a power in the North, which, in time, might become the arbitrator of Europe, and the guarantee of the Germanic body againſt her own ſchemes of ambition? No. Wherever the French have lent their force to ruin one Prince or State, it is always with a view to weaken both; that, in the concluſion, they may either give them laws, or ruin them at pleaſure.

In the alliance with Auſtria, it already appears, that the Queen of Hungary's quarrel with Pruſſia was not the object of the French Councils. By this, France ſtrove to obtain theſe ends, to deprive Britain of her ancient and powerful ally on the Continent; to march a powerful army, under the protection of the Emperor, into the bowels of Germany; and to ſeize an opportunity to manage the quarrels in the Empire ſo, as to favour her operations, and retrieve her loſſes, in the war with Great Britain at ſea, and on the Continent of America. . . . . .

When arms are to decide the fate of her quarrels, it has always been obſerved, that France never makes peace without extreme neceſſity; and never pays any regard to her covenant longer than it may ſuit her peculiar intereſt. The end propoſed by an ambitious warrior is violence, rapine, and injuſtice: therefore, ſhe will never make peace, but out of neceſſity: nor ever keep it, ſhould ſhe be able to break down the barrier between her and the end propoſed. Religion, oaths, and the laws of nations, which are the natural guarantees of peace, ſerve ſuch only, as ſolemn cheats, to enſnare the credulous, who put their truſt in thoſe ſecurities againſt perfidy and power.

Such a Prince, who boggles neither at treaſons, rebellion, war, blood, oppreſſion, nor general deſolation, to carry his point againſt juſtice and truth, is not to be bound by obligations founded upon religion and equity.

Therefore, ſhould Providence ſo far ſecond the wiſdom of our councils, and the arms of Great Britain, as to reduce France to a neceſſity of ſubmitting to treat of peace, all the States and Powers which have felt the effects of her ambitious views, for more than a century, and deſire to maintain their liberty and peace, ought to improve the opportunity, and to unite in meaſures, which may put it out of her power ever more to invade their property, or to diſturb their tranquillity. . .

If France ſhall be able to weather the preſent ſtorm, in which her navy, her armies, her trade, and her treaſure are wrecked, and her glory is eclipſed; we can never expect ſuch another opportunity to deliver this nation and all Europe from her pernicious politicks.

If ſhe recover this low eſtate, to which the Britiſh arms have brought her pride and ſtrength, nothing will ſatisfy her rapacious ſtomach, but univerſal dominion. And if the Neutral States be unwilling to join in ſo ſalutary a meaſure, as is neceſſary to give perpetual peace to Europe; or, if Great Britain ſhall not be able to maintain her advantages, and to compel France to deſiſt from thoſe pretenſions and meaſures, by which ſhe has hitherto embroiled her neighbours, and threatened deſtruction to all that oppoſe her ambition; we have nothing to expect from ſuch a peace, but repeated endeavours to carry into execution thoſe grand projects, which have been tried, to rival our naval power, to ruin our trade, to drive us out of America, to divide us at home, to deſtroy our conſtitution, and to prevent us from obſtructing her progreſs in the reduction of the Powers on the Continent.

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